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U.S. IMPORTS FROM JAPAN, BY COMMODITY, 1982

Summary

The U.S. recession finally caught up with imports from Japan in 1982. After jumping by 17 percent in 1980 and an additional 22.5 percent two years ago, American purchases of Japanese-made products edged up just 0.3 percent last year to $37.7 billion. Imports of consumer goods, 1981's pacesetters with a 34.6-percent gain, declined 6 percent to $7.8 billion. Intermediate goods also reversed course, falling 5.3 percent to $6.8 billion following a 21.1-percent expansion the year before. More importantly, purchases of automotive products dipped 0.5 percent to $12.9 billion on the heels of 1981's 13.2-percent increase. Only capital goods, in fact, showed any signs of buoyancy, but the 11-percent rise to $9.5 billion chalked by this end-use category fell far short of the 31-percent advance posted in 1981.

Import Highlights

Automotive Products - Lackluster economic conditions, steep interest rates, and high sticker prices turned 1982 into the worst sales year for the U.S. auto industry since 1961. The weak U.S. market also played havoc with sales of Japanese-built cars, which were hamstrung as well by short supplies -- the outgrowth of the first full year of Japan's restraints on car shipments to the United States. This cap trimmed deliveries from Japan by 8.7 percent to 1,712,725 units, although higher prices and an upgraded product mix limited the decline in the import value to 1.7 percent, for purchases of just under $9.2 billion. Along with slumping domestic demand, it also shaved aggregate retail sales of Japanese nameplates by 3.1 percent to 1,801,481 vehicles -- the second decline in as many years, but the relative marketing impact of the two constraints varied from make to make and from one selling season to the next.

U.S. importers of Japanese cars went into 1982 with combined inventories equal to a 52.5-day supply, which was not only below the desired 60-day level but also light for

the slow-selling winter season. While stocks of some makes were far skimpier, aggregate inventories ranging down to a 42-day supply during the spring were generally less of an obstacle to sales during this normally heavy buying season than the economy. In fact, no Japanese nameplate scored a sales gain for 1982's first half, and most failed to match their year-earlier sales tally in each of these six months. With demand beginning to perk up over the summer, though, stock levels become more of a sales factor since inventories usually hit their yearly low just before new-car introduction time in September or October. All Japanese makes did post sales gains for the July-December period despite stocks averaging only a 39-day supply on October 1 and just a slightly better 43.5 days on December 31, but the increases were relatively small considering how bad sales were in the second half of 1981 and how much demand had picked up over this time.

Toyota Motor Corp. and Honda Motor Co., Ltd. dealers were stymied all year by stocks below a 30-day supply and often under 25 days, and the results showed up in their bottom lines: an 8-percent sales drop for Toyota to 530,246 cars and a 1.3-percent dip for Honda to 365,865 units. Inventories of Subarus, manufactured by Fuji Heavy Industries, Ltd., although not as low as Toyota and Honda stocks, were still lean enough to put a lid on sales. In contrast, supplies of Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.-made Datsuns remained at or above the 60-day level throughout 1982, helping the number-two import to finish the year with a 1.2-percent sales gain to 470,246 cars. Nissan, in fact, was the only Japanese maker able to increase sales. Toyo Kogyo Co., Ltd., the manufacturer of Mazda cars, failed in its effort despite U.S. stocks close to the desired level, while bulging inventories were of little help to Mitsubishi Motors Corp., which now sells under its own name in addition to producing cars for Chrysler Corp., or to recent arrival Isuzu Motors, Ltd.

At the same time that the state of the American economy and the ceiling on car shipments were making life difficult for Japanese automotive manufacturers in the U.S. car market, General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler were giving them a run for their money in the truck market with the first domestically designed and built compact pickups. The new competition proved to be expensive for the Japanese industry, which had developed and virtually monopolized the U.S. small pickup truck market in the 1970s. Companies that manufacture compact pickups for sale by the Big Three saw their orders dwindle as Detroit put all of its marketing muscle behind its U.S.-made lineup. (This development was largely responsible for the 19.1-percent cutback in the number of trucks brought in from Japan to 363,902 units and the 16.5-percent drop in their import value to $1.5 billion.) Moreover, Toyota, Nissan, Toyo Kogyo, Isuzu and new-to-the-market Mitsubishi were forced to offer more sales incentives as well as run expensive television and print advertising campaigns and put stripped-down price-leader models on the market to counter the heavy promotional efforts of their American competitors. For Toyota and Toyo Kogyo, these aggressive marketing tactics paid off in record 1982 sales; for Nissan, which is ready to start trial production at its Tennessee pickup truck assembly plant, they did not.

Capital Goods - The deepening U.S. recession in 1982 took a heavy toll on capital spending, whether for equipment made in the United States or brought in from Japan. The machine tool business was particularly depressed, but it was hard to tell from the import data that orders from the automotive, aerospace, industrial machinery and other big machine tool user industries dropped for the third straight year since purchases from Japan fell by only 14.8 percent to $0.6 billion-plus. Still, Japanese builders of numerically controlled lathes and machining centers, which had gained market share in the late 1970s by providing quick delivery of technologically innovative products at competitive prices, were no more successful in generating new business than their American counterparts, despite the availability of deep discounts, creative financing

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deals, and other generous sales incentives. By the end of 1982, consequently, several thousand unsold Japanese machine tools were sitting in U.S. warehouses -- enough to supply American job shops and other small and medium users for up to a year.

One exception to the trend of curbed U.S. capital spending in 1982 was copiers, where vendors managed to chalk up a fairly healthy volume gain for the industry, although the value of Japanese-made imports did slip 3.8 percent to just over $0.6 billion. Dealers were able to boost sales partly because Japanese manufacturers, which dominate the big American market for low-volume copiers, continued to expand the range of convenience features available on these inexpensive desktop machines and to increase their lineup of high-performance models in the medium-volume segment of the market. What really helped vendors sell more copiers, though, was another industry-wide round of steep price cuts -- the product of stiff competition among Japanese makers to maintain or gain market share in 1982's recessionary climate and Xerox Corp.'s successful efforts to reverse its loss of market share to Japanese producers.

Helped by steadily falling prices, the U.S. market for semiconductors also remained generally immune to the economic downturn. Demand for memory devices, centering on 64-kilobit dynamic random access memories (RAMs), was particularly strong, a by-product of fast-paced gains in the computer industry. With just five U.S. semiconductor makers supplying the merchant 64K RAM market and only two shipping in volume, Japan's six large-scale exporters upped their unit shipments by roughly three-fourths. This jump was responsible in large measure for the 51.6-percent advance to $0.5 billion in semiconductor purchases from Japan last year, but it translated into a smaller share of the American 64K RAM market -- perhaps one-half -- than the approximate two-thirds share Japanese manufacturers had in 1981.

Consumer Goods - Despite bloated dealer inventories of video cassette recorders (VCRs) going into 1982 and fresh competition for the consumer dollar from home video games and home computers, Japanese consumer electronics manufacturers continued to put VCRs into the U.S. pipeline at record rates last year. By year-end, nearly 2.5 million units had moved into the distribution system -- 24 percent more than in 1981, carrying an import tag of well over $1 billion. The result was predictable: one of the price wars that periodically wrack the consumer electronics market broke out. VCR sales picked up steam in this buyers' market and were capped by a heavy Christmas season. The increased retail volume plus some restraint in shipments from Japan late in the year trimmed dealer inventories to more manageable levels by 1982's close, but with prices cut almost to the breakeven point, few vendors made money on VCRs last year.

Japanese motorcycle manufacturers, misled by unexpectedly strong sales in 1981, badly overestimated U.S. demand for their product last year. Instead of remaining relatively resilient, motorcycle demand largely collapsed in reaction to near-record unemployment among young male blue-collar workers, who make up the prime market. Although shipments from Japan were scaled back 14.9 percent to 858,605 units, producers did not shut off the export spigot fast enough to prevent an unintended inventory buildup of about one year's supply -- double normal levels. Sales of motorcycles in the 450-749 cubic centimeter displacement category were particularly hard hit, while sales of big-ticket heavyweight models fared only slightly better. In fact, the only segments of the market to show any signs of life were the under-125 cc and 125-349 cc displacement categories, presumably because of increased purchases of all-terrain vehicles. Given this market structure, the value of motorcycle imports from Japan declined by a wider margin than deliveries, falling 17.6 percent to under $1.1 billion.

Intermediate Goods - The bottom dropped out of the U.S. steel market last year as steel usage tumbled to its lowest level since 1962. Shipments by domestic mills were held down to a volume not seen since 1949, while imports from Japan hit a 20-year low. The deepening slump in the American automotive industry — the major market for steel mill products -- forced both U.S. producers and importers and distributors of Japanese steel to pare back already-reduced shipments of galvanized and other sheet products, as did additional cutbacks in the output of contractors' products, appliances and electrical equipment. Demand for plate slackened along with the fourth back-to-back decline in residential construction and another drop in the production of construction equipment and other types of industrial machinery. The slow pace of construction activity also cut requirements for wire rods, while the market for tinplate shrank again as steel cans continued to lose ground to aluminum and plastic.

Although weak demand in these markets certainly put a lid on imports of steel mill products from Japan last year, the development that really sliced deliveries to their lowest level in recent memory was the downturn in oil and gas drilling and transmission-line construction — the primary U.S. steel markets for Japanese mills. Booming demand for oil-country tubular products and large diameter line pipe, coupled with capacity constraints in the domestic steel industry, had given Japanese steel makers a major sales opportunity two years ago, but softening demand in 1982 just as quickly limited this export outlet. Moreover, a slowdown in nonresidential construction, one of the few other healthy market niches in 1981, trimmed usage of large structural shapes. The bottom line, therefore, for U.S. imports of Japanese-made steel was a 16.6-percent contraction in deliveries to under 5.2 million tons, which translated into a 5.6-percent drop in the value of purchases to $3.6 billion.

Import Prospects for 1983

The reviving U.S. economy should pull in more imports from Japan this year, but the expansion will be limited. Purchases of automotive products are expected to mark time again since car shipments remain capped and competition in the pickup truck market shows no signs of easing. Inventory adjustments will scale back imports of both motorcycles and machine tools as distributors liquidate their large U.S. stockpiles. Moreover, with importers of video cassette recorders trying to get a better handle on inventories in order to firm retail prices, slower or even negative growth is forecast for this product as well. Steel shipments could turn up somewhat now that users are shifting from destocking to limited inventory accumulation, but restraint will continue to be the watchword for Japan's steel exporters. In fact, semiconductors and, to a lesser extent, copiers are the only major product lines where import growth is projected to be strong in 1983.

For further information, contact Susan MacKnight.

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U.S. Imports from Japan, by Commodity, 1981 and 1982

(in millions of dollars* and indicated quantity units)

Commodity	Quantity 1981	Quantity 1982	Value 1981	Value 1982	Percent Change 1981/82	Japan's Share of U.S. Imports 1982
Total Imports			$37,612.1	$37,743.7	0.3%	15.5%
Automotive Products			12,950.0	12,889.8	-0.5	38.8
Passenger Cars	1,876,459 no	1,712,725 no	9,323.6	9,169.2	-1.7	46.4
Assembled Trucks	449,651 no	363,902 no	1,811.6	1,512.0	-16.5	37.0
Automotive Parts, Accessories and Engines			1,437.3	1,481.5	3.1	19.1
Body Stampings			67.6	69.5	2.8	51.8
Brakes and Parts			25.3	25.5	0.8	9.4
Transmissions			44.3	81.8	84.7	15.2
Engines and Parts			288.0	274.5	-4.7	15.7
Starting and Ignition Equipment			77.7	72.5	-6.7	33.6
Electric Lighting Equipment			27.5	29.3	6.5	49.0
Radios	911,259 no	813,643 no	36.7	36.7	0.0	21.6
Snowmobiles	17,529 no	24,640 no	23.7	33.1	39.7	63.4
Golf Carts, Mopeds and Similar Vehicles	243,434 no	426,798 no	333.4	672.7	101.8	96.8
Capital Goods			8,589.1	9,529.7	11.0	27.0
Nonelectric Machinery			5,579.6	6,223.4	11.5	29.4
Business Machines			1,780.1	2,427.5	36.4	39.4
Calculators	12,666,194 no	13,567,450 no	208.2	185.7	-10.8	68.5
Cash Registers (excl. point-of-sale units)	307,646 no	289,006 no	87.8	85.4	-2.7	95.1
Photocopiers and Parts	424,482 no	396,265 no	659.4	634.5	-3.8	90.9
Data-Processing Equipment and Parts			181.1	393.1	117.1	39.8
Parts for Data-Processing Equipment			206.6	435.1	110.6	33.0
Office Typewriters	104,953 no	184,046 no	30.3	55.5	83.2	24.0
Machine Tools and Parts			750.6	639.8	-14.8	40.2
Numerically Controlled Lathes	3,268 no	2,439 no	263.0	196.6	-25.2	82.4
Machining Centers	2,008 no	1,793 no	189.6	178.8	-5.7	89.6
Casting Machines Used in Metallurgy and Foundries and Parts			3.9	33.4	756.4	39.0
Farm Tractors	43,344 no	40,841 no	152.0	142.9	-6.0	37.1
Under 40 Horsepower	40,978 no	37,534 no	137.6	121.5	-11.7	94.3
Hydraulic Excavators and Other Excavating Machinery and Parts			144.9	104.2	-28.1	15.9
Front-End Loaders	1,042 no	1,027 no	44.2	36.0	-18.6	34.0
Forklifts and Other Self-Propelled Work Trucks and Parts	15,055 no	9,900 no	126.4	82.0	-35.1	53.8
Conveyors, Jacks and Other Materials Handling Equipment and Parts			96.5	140.6	45.7	23.7
Textile Machinery and Parts			139.0	108.7	-21.8	15.6
Commercial Sewing Machines	82,789 no	86,049 no	36.7	35.8	-2.5	58.0
Weaving Machines	1,633 no	1,235 no	38.1	15.0	-60.6	7.7
Printing Equipment and Parts			65.2	56.2	-13.8	14.8
Roll-Fed Offset Printing Presses	51 no	60 no	33.0	35.9	8.8	61.6
Machinery and Parts for Making Plastics and Rubber			28.1	21.0	-25.3	11.8
Industrial Equipment for Treating Materials by Temperature Change and Parts			74.8	122.9	64.3	35.3
Airconditioning Machinery and Parts			46.3	46.7	0.9	50.4
Pumps (except for motor vehicles) and Parts			109.9	93.3	-15.1	19.5
Compressors and Parts			109.1	102.6	-6.0	38.1
Refrigeration and Airconditioning Compressors			86.0	79.9	-7.1	58.5

Commodity	Quantity 1981	Quantity 1982	Value 1981	Value 1982	Percent Change 1981/82	Japan's Share of U.S. Imports 1982
Fans and Blowers (except for motor vehicles) and Parts			$ 32.5	$ 26.8	-17.5%	7.9%
Power Hand Tools			83.1	104.4	25.6	48.7
Electric Hand Tools			42.0	49.8	18.6	54.1
Tools for Hand or Machine Use			79.5	84.7	6.5	18.0
Bearings and Parts			195.3	183.7	-5.9	39.7
Radial Ball Bearings			100.8	84.7	-16.0	45.3
Tapered Roller Bearings			43.4	50.5	16.4	62.0
Taps, Cocks, Valves and Similar Devices and Parts			115.9	120.6	4.1	19.8
Speed Changers and Other Transmission Equipment			47.3	41.5	-12.3	19.5
Small Stationary Diesel Engines and Parts			94.7	78.7	-16.9	22.3
Small Stationary Gas Engines and Parts			56.6	81.8	44.5	53.8
Steam Turbines and Parts			21.5	27.3	27.0	30.4
Film Processing and Printing Equipment			39.5	64.4	63.0	72.7
Electromedical Apparatus and Parts			33.9	34.1	0.6	26.0
X-Ray Apparatus and Parts			25.1	30.5	21.5	8.6
Medical, Dental and Veterinary Instruments and Parts			76.0	83.7	10.1	32.6
Astronomical Instruments and Parts			60.0	61.1	1.8	78.1
Microscopes and Parts			37.3	33.1	-11.3	40.8
Nonelectric Measuring, Checking, Analyzing and Controlling Instruments and Parts			73.9	63.8	-13.7	19.8
Electric Measuring, Checking, Analyzing and Controlling Instruments and Parts			122.7	137.5	12.1	17.8
Instruments and Apparatus to Measure or Check Electrical Quantities			37.9	45.2	19.3	34.8
Magnetic Tape			226.8	275.1	21.3	77.5
Blank Video Cassettes	16,032,415 no	17,723,347 no	116.1	126.4	8.9	96.6
Blank Audio Cassettes	48,342,146 no	60,158,868 no	54.3	64.0	17.9	61.0
Coin or Disc-Operated Game Machines			24.5	122.9	401.6	87.7
Electric Machinery			2,822.9	3,041.9	7.8	28.8
Semiconductors			359.6	545.2	51.6	13.5
Discrete Devices			71.6	98.8	38.0	18.8
Transistor Parts			14.0	34.5	146.4	71.7
Integrated Circuits			288.1	446.4	54.9	12.7
Digital Metal-Oxide-on-Silicon Chips	65,071,988 no	116,565,001 no	191.3	329.0	72.0	15.6
Digital Bipolar Chips			60.0	70.9	18.2	8.3
Chips, Dice and Wafers			30.5	46.6	52.8	24.6
Printed Circuit Boards	10,289,430 no	14,773,731 no	45.9	64.8	41.2	29.5
Capacitors			100.7	102.7	2.0	35.3
Fixed Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors	570,618,839 no	628,223,140 no	50.5	54.1	7.1	84.2
Electronic Tubes and Parts (excl. television picture tubes)			39.2	39.1	-0.3	28.6
Microphones, Loudspeakers and Amplifiers and Parts			308.9	250.1	-19.0	52.0
Loudspeakers	25,655,504 no	23,289,520 no	148.6	120.4	-19.0	51.3
Audiofrequency Amplifiers	1,961,473 no	1,651,348 no	101.3	79.6	-21.4	53.8
Television Cameras and Parts	417,013 no	468,792 no	230.2	252.3	9.6	94.4
Radio Transceivers (excl. citizens' band)	269,671 no	329,200 no	49.7	48.8	-1.8	47.5
Radar and Radio Navigational Aids and Parts			46.0	31.3	-32.0	24.8
Radiotelephonic Apparatus and Parts			60.9	116.2	90.8	24.6
Telephone Apparatus and Parts			199.2	192.5	-3.4	41.3
Teleprinting and Teletypewriting Machines and Parts			51.9	83.0	59.9	74.2
Switchgear			237.0	257.9	8.8	26.6
Relays			34.6	40.3	16.5	37.4

Commodity	Quantity 1981	Quantity 1982	Value 1981	Value 1982	Percent Change 1981/82	Japan's Share of U.S. Imports 1982
Rectifiers and Rectifying Equipment			$ 37.0	$ 47.3	27.8%	23.0%
Resistors			49.6	47.6	-4.0	25.6
Insulated Electrical Conductors with Fittings			27.3	25.9	-5.1	12.8
Electric Motors Under 1/40 Horsepower			42.4	54.4	28.3	52.4
Electric Motors Over 1 Horsepower			38.0	29.2	-23.2	34.5
Welding Equipment and Parts			4.7	38.0	708.5	39.7
Batteries and Parts (excl. lead-acid batteries)			58.8	73.5	25.0	45.6
Permanent Magnets and Magnetic Workholders			50.4	42.1	-16.5	59.5
Electric Signalling Apparatus and Parts			48.8	60.3	23.6	26.6
Transport Equipment			186.6	264.3	41.6	7.3
Civilian Aircraft			38.6	40.1	3.9	3.5
Aircraft Parts			103.4	143.1	38.4	6.2
Parts for Rolling Stock			38.8	47.1	21.4	41.1
Consumer Goods			8,339.5	7,842.4	-6.0	19.8
Color Video Cassette Recorders	1,999,475 no	2,479,825 no	1,007.4	1,048.8	4.1	99.4
Video Tape Players	113,320 no	75,495 no	47.6	33.8	-29.0	98.2
Assembled Color Television Receivers	649,395 no	716,125 no	218.3	238.2	9.1	48.5
Assembled Black-and-White Television Receivers	443,799 no	361,146 no	40.8	31.2	-23.5	11.2
TV Combinations			36.6	39.3	7.4	46.7
Unassembled Television Receivers and Incomplete Subassemblies			187.1	162.0	-13.4	24.5
Television Picture Tubes and Parts			103.9	71.4	-31.3	68.3
Parts for Television Receivers			423.4	473.2	11.8	39.2
AM and AM/FM Radio Receivers (excl. for motor vehicles)	3,813,201 no	4,384,361 no	233.9	218.7	-6.5	40.3
Radio Receivers (excl. entertainment broadcast band)			24.8	32.8	32.3	66.0
Radio-Tape Recorder Combinations	3,641,039 no	3,337,130 no	293.2	246.2	-16.0	45.4
Radio-Tape Player Combinations	5,975,107 no	6,041,192 no	409.3	378.5	-7.5	71.4
Radio-Phonograph-Tape Recorder Combinations	589,812 no	529,551 no	76.6	54.7	-28.6	44.5
Audio Tape Players	3,021,971 no	4,229,702 no	121.5	141.2	16.2	75.7
Audio Tape Recorders and Dictation Machines and Parts	5,906,022 no	5,255,669 no	476.3	411.1	-13.7	63.9
Record Players, Phonographs, Record Changers and Turntables and Parts	2,696,830 no	2,313,495 no	156.7	131.4	-16.1	77.4
Electric Appliances			375.6	286.9	-23.6	28.9
Microwave Ovens	697,117 no	536,653 no	154.7	109.6	-29.2	55.6
Electric Stoves and Ranges and Parts			106.0	89.0	-16.0	89.7
Kerosene Heaters	2,907,889 no	7,079,803 no	151.9	391.6	157.8	93.8
Home Sewing Machines	215,528 no	166,060 no	28.9	22.2	-23.2	16.8
Portable Typewriters	1,153,102 no	712,615 no	101.2	74.5	-26.4	57.2
Earthen and China Tableware and Household Articles			332.0	279.8	-15.7	41.4
Nonbone China Tableware	133,855,596 pc	125,379,444 pc	139.1	110.9	-20.3	39.5
Earthen Tableware	212,754,516 pc	215,781,600 pc	137.1	120.8	-11.9	62.6
Table Flatware and Kitchen Knives			91.5	88.4	-3.4	46.1
Metal Housewares			31.9	43.0	34.8	13.2
Pipe Wrenches and Spanners and Parts			48.5	38.0	-21.7	28.7
Variable-Focus Still Cameras	3,730,459 no	3,759,494 no	428.1	386.4	-9.7	82.4
Mounted Photographic Lenses	5,243,822 no	5,851,721 no	174.0	153.5	-11.8	80.4
Flash Apparatus			60.8	53.4	-12.2	65.6
Still Photographic Color Film (110 size and 35 mm)	28,904,582 no	32,654,532 no	27.5	34.3	24.7	70.9
Optical Elements			78.6	64.4	-18.1	41.9
Glasses and Frames			31.7	32.3	1.9	11.2

Commodity	Quantity 1981	Quantity 1982	Value 1981	Value 1982	Percent Change 1981/82	Japan's Share of U.S. Imports 1982
Clocks and Watches and Parts			$ 410.7	$ 298.7	-27.3%	31.0%
Quartz, Liquid-Crystal-Display and Light-Emitting-Diode Watches	8,062,688 no	9,565,721 no	209.5	187.7	-10.4	38.4
Electric Clock Movements (incl. battery operated)	12,658,141 no	8,905,617 no	65.1	30.7	-52.8	48.2
Toys and Sporting Goods			324.4	368.0	13.4	13.5
Video Games and Parts			129.0	157.9	22.4	19.3
Firearms and Parts			43.5	44.5	2.3	30.3
Fishing Equipment			50.2	54.5	8.6	34.7
Toys			40.6	49.0	20.7	7.3
Musical Instruments and Parts			122.2	144.4	18.2	49.9
Pianos and Parts	24,687 no	28,500 no	36.7	46.0	25.3	65.5
Electronic Musical Instruments			31.7	52.5	65.6	81.8
Motorcycles and Parts (excl. engines)	1,008,741 no	858,605 no	1,296.7	1,068.7	-17.6	95.6
Motorcycles with Piston Displacement Over 290 cc	619,824 no	463,134 no	991.7	767.0	-22.7	97.3
Parts (excl. engines)			94.9	83.9	-11.6	85.1
Adult Bicycles and Parts			171.6	86.4	-49.7	49.6
Bicycles	622,811 no	296,656 no	77.4	34.5	-55.4	38.8
Parts			94.3	51.9	-45.0	60.9
Clothing and Accessories			277.5	255.9	-7.8	3.1
Women's and Girls' Cotton Jackets	2,783,352 no	2,661,984 no	42.9	38.1	-11.2	19.3
Women's Cotton Slacks	7,004,568 no	6,167,388 no	45.6	42.9	-5.9	11.4
Men's and Boys' Cotton Knit Shirts	7,191,156 no	5,461,776 no	25.1	19.2	-23.5	7.8
Women's and Girls' Cotton and Manmade-Fiber Knit Shirts	10,805,532 no	7,626,900 no	26.1	19.9	-23.8	4.7
Pearls (not set or strung)			95.7	85.4	-10.8	87.9
Jewelry			42.8	32.9	-23.1	3.1
Printed Material			86.9	83.9	-3.5	12.6
Pens and Pencils			51.3	51.7	0.8	56.1
Pharmaceuticals			113.5	104.0	-8.4	10.7
Bulk Vitamins			54.2	40.8	-24.7	34.0
Benzenoid Drugs			33.3	33.7	1.2	8.1
Intermediate Goods			7,178.5	6,794.9	-5.3	8.1
Steel Mill Products	6,220,083 stn	5,185,138 stn	3,800.5	3,585.9	-5.6	39.0
Wire Rods and Bars	1,139,105 stn	839,610 stn	501.6	403.2	-19.6	27.4
Unalloyed Wire Rods	173,860 stn	141,930 stn	70.2	55.2	-21.4	20.6
Semifinished Angles, Shapes and Sections Over 3"	655,771 stn	448,776 stn	237.3	181.0	-23.7	33.2
Plate and Sheets	2,033,051 stn	1,708,699 stn	900.5	762.8	-15.3	30.0
Tin Plate and Tin-Coated Sheets	173,554 stn	112,132 stn	109.5	70.8	-35.3	51.6
Coated Plates and Sheets	761,662 stn	694,511 stn	359.1	318.3	-11.4	56.9
Unalloyed Non-Pickled Plates and Pickled Sheets	333,851 stn	246,305 stn	111.9	85.7	-23.4	13.3
Unalloyed Hot-Rolled Sheets	207,865 stn	182,927 stn	68.2	60.0	-12.0	22.2
Unalloyed Cold-Rolled Sheets	383,264 stn	296,452 stn	152.6	123.9	-18.8	20.6
Strip	25,857 stn	29,577 stn	27.4	31.7	15.7	27.5
Rails	62,310 stn	122,363 stn	29.6	56.7	91.6	42.0
Wire	106,916 stn	87,088 stn	81.1	64.2	-20.8	26.5
Unalloyed and Uncoated Wire	81,296 stn	65,628 stn	49.7	38.4	-22.7	41.5
Tubes, Pipes and Fittings	2,879,221 stn	2,492,171 stn	2,256.0	2,263.4	0.3	50.7
Cast Fittings, Forged Steel Flanges and Butt-Weld Fittings	56,507 stn	45,334 stn	102.7	81.2	-20.9	44.9
Unalloyed Welded or Seamless API Line Pipe	n.a.	583,398 stn	n.a.	320.2	n.a.	56.0
Unalloyed Welded or Seamless Pipes and Tubes, Not Threaded	n.a.	397,987 stn	n.a.	215.8	n.a.	29.3
Unalloyed Welded or Seamless Pipes and Tubes, Threaded	n.a.	552,191 stn	n.a.	595.6	n.a.	75.4

Commodity	Quantity 1981	Quantity 1982	Value 1981	Value 1982	Percent Change 1981/82	Japan's Share of U.S. Imports 1982
Unalloyed Pipes and Tubes of Circular Cross Section	n.a.	247,005 stn	$ n.a.	$ 284.8	n.a.%	62.4%
Alloyed Pipes and Tubes	193,360 stn	214,743 stn	290.7	375.4	29.1	46.6
Nonferrous Metals			317.6	314.6	-0.9	5.9
Copper and Copper Alloys			103.4	78.7	-23.9	8.0
Pipes and Tubes			43.1	42.4	-1.6	41.9
Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys			47.1	177.9	277.7	13.3
Wrought Aluminum Sheets and Strip, Not Clad	20,929 stn	87,034 stn	41.8	170.6	308.1	47.6
Titanium	6,569 stn	1,754 stn	98.7	25.1	-74.6	61.8
Unwrought Cobalt	757 stn	510 stn	27.2	8.7	-68.0	6.4
Refined Gold Bullion	117,289 toz	46,445 toz	56.6	18.3	-67.7	1.1
Steel Pillars, Girders and Similar Structural Units			16.4	35.0	113.4	46.0
Wire Products (incl. insulated electric wire)			106.1	92.4	-12.9	24.3
Nails and Industrial Fasteners			315.4	295.1	-6.4	42.0
Steel Bolts and Bolts with Nuts	41,585 stn	44,620 stn	35.8	38.3	7.0	47.9
Steel Nuts	51,129 stn	51,420 stn	73.9	69.2	-6.4	56.1
Steel Screws	131,940 stn	125,805 stn	138.6	135.6	-2.2	67.1
Steel Chains and Parts			49.4	43.5	-11.9	46.7
Industrial Chemicals (excl. fertilizers and pharmaceuticals)			712.1	672.5	-5.6	16.5
Organic Chemicals Found Naturally in Coal Tars			90.8	40.1	-55.8	9.2
Benzene	42,732,078 gal	21,643,523 gal	69.8	23.8	-65.9	12.7
Other Cyclic Organic Chemical Products			109.9	101.6	-7.6	22.1
Amino Acids and Other Nitrogenous Compounds			102.2	96.1	-6.0	20.1
Iodine	2,481 stn	1,966 stn	29.4	22.8	-22.4	82.2
Synthetic Organic Dyestuffs			44.2	54.1	22.4	27.5
Plastic Materials and Resins			197.7	179.2	-9.4	26.3
Flexible Film, Strips and Sheets of Plastic Materials			95.4	87.2	-8.6	24.7
Pesticides			46.3	24.6	-46.9	9.3
Tires and Tubes			377.3	376.2	-0.3	30.4
Car Tires	3,408,556 no	2,920,263 no	98.6	86.3	-12.5	15.4
Truck and Bus Tires	1,470,589 no	1,656,662 no	202.3	223.7	10.6	50.1
Plywood and Veneers	140,702 msf	96,442 msf	48.4	34.3	-29.1	6.8
Paper and Paper Products			53.0	47.4	-10.6	5.0
Yarns, Fabrics and Made-up Textile Articles			512.8	528.1	3.0	18.8
Manmade-Fiber Yarn	7,425 stn	7,589 stn	31.5	33.4	6.0	22.9
Cotton Fabric	31,628,859 syd	41,153,793 syd	47.0	54.7	16.4	11.3
Manmade-Fiber Fabric	203,715,410 syd	221,062,584 syd	270.1	260.9	-3.4	48.9
Bleached or Colored Fabrics of Continuous Polyester Fibers	146,466,562 syd	165,936,008 syd	192.5	190.3	-1.1	67.3
Wadding, Batting and Nonwoven Fabrics	741 stn	894 stn	40.8	41.3	1.2	68.8
Ceramic Tile	52,423,145 sft	45,498,973 sft	46.4	33.7	-27.4	23.3
Electrodes for Electric Furnaces or Electrolytic Use	21,370 stn	18,462 stn	42.1	39.4	-6.4	77.0
Photographic Film and Paper (excl. film packaged for retail sale)			203.8	224.3	10.1	43.4
Medical X-Ray Film	103,182,322 sft	165,763,705 sft	69.2	62.3	-10.0	43.3
Silver Halide Color Photographic Paper	347,416,883 sft	379,742,347 sft	79.7	81.3	2.0	62.0

Commodity	Quantity 1981	Quantity 1982	Value 1981	Value 1982	Percent Change 1981/82	Japan's Share of U.S. Imports* 1982
Food and Feed			$ 295.7	$ 307.0	3.8%	1.8%
Fish and Fish Products			185.7	192.0	3.4	6.1
Miscellaneous Imports			259.4	380.0	46.5	5.8

Key to quantity abbreviations:

gal = gallon	sft = square feet
msf = thousand square feet	stn = short tons
no = number	syd = square yards
pc = pieces	toz = troy ounces

*Imports are valued on a f.a.s basis in 1981 and on a Customs basis in 1982. The difference between the two valuation bases is negligible

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. General Imports: Schedule A Commodity by Country (FT 135), December 1981 and December 1982